

HADLEY FILES
TWO PETITIONS
AGAINST LEWIS

Attorney-General Asks That
Receiver Be Ordered to
Collect Note.

SAYS IT SHOULD BE PAID

Also Asks for Investigation In-
to Assignments of Peo-
ple's Bank Stock.

ALLEGATION OF FRAUD

Court Asked to Inquire Into
Transfers of Stock and Prom-
ises Made Regarding It.

Attorney-General Hadley today filed two petitions in Circuit Court at Clayton against the People's United States Bank and Frederick Essen, receiver. One asks that the receiver be ordered to collect the note for \$146,375.62, signed by E. G. Lewis, E. W. Thompson, P. J. Cabot and D. A. Arbogast, or institute suit. The other asks the court to make an inquiry into the assignment of stock certificates in return for unsecured agreements to pay for them pro rata and in return for stock of the Lewis Pub- and fraudulent representations were used to declare the assignments null and void.

The petition concerning the note sets forth that prior to March 11, 1905, Lewis unlawfully took assets of the bank to the amount of \$146,375.62, and gave a note payable on demand signed by himself, Thompson, Cabot and Arbogast, employees of the bank. The note has not been paid and Essen has refused to pay for them pro rata and in return for stock of the Lewis Pub- and fraudulent representations were used to declare the assignments null and void.

It is stated that after the application for a receiver July 11, 1905, Lewis induced large numbers of owners of stock certificates to assign them to him, giving them his personal unsecured agreement to pay them at his pleasure, pro rata, out of his income, less his living expenses, the face value of the stock and 5 per cent interest.

It is alleged that this agreement is of little or no value, and that the representations of Lewis, by which he induced the stockholders to assign their stock to him, constitute a fraud on the stockholders and on the State of Missouri.

The petition states that in addition to these assignments of several hundred thousand dollars, Lewis has obtained other assignments of stock to the extent of several hundred thousands of dollars for the purpose of enabling him to collect from the receiver amounts due to stockholders from the assets of the bank, with the intention of investing the money in the stock of the Lewis Publishing Co.

It is alleged that this stock is of uncertain and doubtful value.

The court is asked to conduct a full inquiry and look into the representations and inducements made by Lewis to stockholders and if it appears that documents were false and fraudulent and that recognition of these assignments by the receiver in the distribution of the assets of the bank would work fraud on the stockholders and on the State of Missouri, that the court order said assignments to be held null and void.

It is further asked that the court order the receiver distributing the assets to disregard such assignments and not to recognize their validity pending a hearing.

It is claimed by Lewis that the \$146,000 he borrowed was expended in the promotion of the bank.

Gen. Hadley said to a Post-Dispatch reporter: "Negotiations have been under way for some time looking to the transfer of the stock of the People's United States Bank to Lewis personally, or, in consideration of stock in his magazine, the total amount involved being about \$2,000,000."

The action taken by Gen. Hadley follows an extensive correspondence carried on between his department and Receiver Fred Essen and the receiver's attorney, Senator A. E. L. Gardner, relative to the affairs of the People's United States Bank.

Mr. Hadley has insisted from the start that Lewis has no right to transfer this stock, particularly in view of the character of the circulars he sent to stockholders.

To these communications, covering a period of more than a month, neither the receiver nor his attorney have replied to the satisfaction of the State Department. On the other hand, Secretary of State Swager has been deluged with complaints from stockholders in the People's United States Bank, who say they have tried in vain to get

WET SUNDAY
IS PROMISED

Showers and Thunderstorms Prediction
for 24 Hours.



The weather forecast for tomorrow, Sunday, is for showers and thunderstorms. It is causing rains in Central Illinois, Southwest Indiana, and Missouri, and rains are reported general throughout the Southern States.

OYSTERS MAKE
100 IN CITY
HOSPITAL ILL

Physicians, Nurses, Clerks and
Attendants Suffer From
Ptoimaine Poisoning.

Nearly one hundred persons, doctors, nurses, attendants and clerks at City Hospital, were violently ill last night from ptomaine poisoning, the result of eating oysters.

Dr. W. J. Boyle, assistant superintendent, in charge of the hospital during the absence of Dr. Brown, the superintendent, was the only person who partook of the oysters who was not affected. Dr. W. F. Kirchner, also assistant superintendent, was ill all night, but this morning he said that he had recovered.

Others who suffered from the food were Drs. Shankland, Freund, Schutt, the seniors and the entire corps of junior physicians, numbering 25. All of the day nurses, numbering 25, were also made violently sick by the food. Clerk Oliver Dolan was feeling so badly this morning that he was unable to report until nearly noon.

The oysters were served as a stew, and the first time this season that oysters have been on the hospital menu. All ate heartily, and it was several hours before the evil effects were noticeable.

On Sept. 29, Dr. Boyle's desk this morning were more excuses for taking leave on any day since he had been in charge of the institution. Not one of the hundred who ate of the oyster stew escaped the poisoning save Dr. Doyle, and he was at a loss to account for his escape.

"I am convinced," said Dr. Doyle to a Post-Dispatch reporter, "that the poisoning was due to the oysters, as he ate as heartily as did the balance, and I am sure that the food was all right. However, I feel confident that the oysters are what caused the trouble."

Fortunately no one was seriously ill. That is, no one is considered in danger, but nearly everyone passed a most uncomfortable night, and many are still feeling the effects today.

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Continued on page two.

MISS REICHARD
THE WINNER OF
BEAUTY PRIZE

Secretary of Contest Announces
Kinloch Girl Comes Near-
est Perfection.

STANDING OF OTHERS

Second Place to Unnamed Woman,
Miss Collops Third, Mrs.
Johnson, Fourth.

PARIS' TASK EXCEEDED

Few Favored Spectators Did
Not Envy Task of Four
Judges.

Measurements of
The Prize Beauty.
Miss Reichard. Perfect
5 ft. 3 1/2 in. Measurements. Woman.
5 ft. 4 in. Height. 5 ft. 4 in.
125 lb. Arms extended. 5 ft. 4 in.
34 1/2 in. Weight. 120 lb.
34 1/2 in. Shoulders. 35 in.
23 1/2 in. Bust. 35 in.
28 in. Waist. 26 in.
20 in. Hips. 35 in.
14 in. Thighs. 35 in.
7 1/2 in. Calf. 14 in.
Ankle. 8 in.

Miss Anna Reichard, daughter of Artist Reichard, will go to Madison Square Garden to represent St. Louis in the beauty contest there.

She was agreed upon as the nearly perfect woman among six contestants inspected by four judges in Concordia Hall, 141 Chouteau avenue, last night. The gold medal for the victor will be presented to her tonight.

At noon Saturday Secretary Perkins announced that she had won the contest with a score of 75.5 out of a possible 100 points.

The scores made by the other contestants were as follows:
Second, No. 4, name withheld, 72.75.
Third, Miss Viola Callops, 72.
Fourth, Mrs. William Johnson, 71.60.
Fifth, No. 2, name withheld, 69.00.
Sixth, Mrs. Marie Bruntrup, 68.50.
The announcement of the winner of the society's gold medal, which carries with it the right to represent St. Louis in the national contest at Madison Square Garden, New York, is to be made at tonight's contest, which is to show the muscular development of men.

It was hinted last night that the judges could have finished the figuring in time to proclaim the result before the contest began. But there was only one medal, and each of the six young women had with her an escort, a brother, a husband or a coterie of male relatives of approved physical development, while two or three had fond mothers in waiting. So the judges took counsel of wisdom, and decided to make their decision today, telephone it to the officers of the society and remain far, far away from Concordia Hall tonight.

Beats Paris' Task.
The collective task of these four judges is harder than the one Paris had when Juno, Venus and Minerva were lined up before him back in the good old days Homer wrote about. Paris had but three contestants to judge, was not bothered with a tape line and had no other judges to wrangle with. Presumably he also thought at the time that there would be no offended relatives of the competing goddesses to worry about, though there has been a general belief since that the ten years' war and the fall of Troy were the results of the Olympus beauty show.

St. Louis interest in physical development is not limited to the 35 men, most of them in the beardless state of youth, and the dozen women and children who were admitted to the small lecture room in Concordia Hall last night.

It was almost 9 o'clock when the arrival of young women, accompanied by escorts carrying mysterious looking satchels, ceased, and the secretary stepped forward. From the ominous way he cleared his throat, it was thought he was going to make a talk on the purely scientific nature of the exhibition. But he had only to say that Prof. H. Reichard would not be a judge, as his daughter was a contestant. Guy Fisher took the professor's place. Dr. A. P. Kennedy, Prof. Louis Kittaus and John W. Kendall were the other judges.

Contestants Barred.
"The first contestant will be No. 1," announced the secretary, and as a curtain was unrolled and fell apart, Miss Marie Bruntrup was seen standing on a pedestal under a dim mantle lamp. Her feet were bare and her body was tightly wrapped in white shroudings. Her bare arms were held above her head, and her shoulders showed muscles which none of those following her equaled.

For four minutes the curtain was held apart by two youths. Then it was pinned in place, and the four judges arose and went behind the curtain. Only the click of the unwinding tape measure and the low recital of figures was heard during the five minutes they remained there.

Every contestant had the same

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WOMEN PROTEST
TO GOV. FOLK
FOR SOCIALISTS

Club's Open Letter to Executive
Calls Him to Account as
"Head of Police."

"THIS IS NOT RUSSIA."

Would Have Punished Those
Responsible for Routing of
Street Meeting.

SUPPRESSES FREE SPEECH

Claim Their Rights Under Con-
stitution and Request He
Give Protection It Grants.

The St. Louis Socialist Women's Club makes public Saturday a vigorous protest to Gov. Folk against the action of the police in dispersing the Socialist meeting on Twelfth street Monday night and calls him to account, as the "practical head of the St. Louis police force," for what it terms a denial of the right of free speech guaranteed to American citizens by the Constitution of the United States.

It is in the form of a letter addressed to Gov. Folk, the communication being authorized at a meeting of the Women's Club Friday at the home of the club secretary, Mrs. Helen R. Hendry, at 2318A Gilmore avenue. The letter is as follows:

OPEN LETTER TO GOV. FOLK.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 30, 1905.
To Hon. Joseph Folk, Governor of Missouri:
We, the members of the Women's Socialist Club of St. Louis, do hereby earnestly call your attention to and protest against the routing of the Twelfth street meeting of the St. Louis Socialist Club on Monday evening, Sept. 25, of Twelfth and Olive streets, by the St. Louis police, acting under orders from their superiors against the Socialists of St. Louis.

There can be absolutely no excuse for the action of the police in dispersing the meeting of the St. Louis Socialist Club on Monday evening, Sept. 25, of Twelfth and Olive streets, by the St. Louis police, acting under orders from their superiors against the Socialists of St. Louis.

Now, we ask you, our Governor, do you not consider it a public disgrace that the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, that our city officials, who are sworn to uphold and defend the law, should so flagrantly break those laws? Is it not contemptible for the police to be ordered to break the law? Should they not rather mismanage? Should they not rather mismanage? Should they not rather mismanage?

The Federal officials can do nothing for Reichard. There can be no deportment, proceedings begun, for there is no chance of the woman becoming a pauper so long as Reichard's savings hold out. Neither is there a probability of his recovering his money, so the officials inform him.

Reichard is 48 years old. According to the story he related to a Post-Dispatch reporter, his first wife died three years ago. He had a brush factory in Temesvar, that paid well, and he owned his own home and was prosperous. A year after his wife's death he met Christina Elchard, pretty and just 24 years old. Reichard loved her, and she was not slow in telling her so. She apparently returned the affection, and when he proposed she was accepted.

The young wife was ambitious. She told Reichard that America was the place they ought to locate in. He was loath to leave the home where he had been so happy, but she was insistent and finally had her way.

Last November Reichard came to America. That was during the World's Fair, and St. Louis was the city that attracted him. He obtained work in a brush factory, and set about to fit himself to go in business for himself. He left his affairs in the old country in such a shape that his wife could dispose of the property, and when she brought the proceeds to St. Louis they were going to embark in business.

Reichard took passage on the Kaiser Wilhelm, and on the water Reichard alleged that she met a man who caused her to forget him. When he landed in New York she went to Philadelphia, but did not communicate with him. He became uneasy, and correspondence revealed the fact that she had disposed of his property and had started for America. The police investigations in New York and Philadelphia told the remainder of the story.

Reichard, in his solitude, sheds bitter tears over what he terms his own folly, and bewails the fact that the law cannot reach the wife who, he says, has wronged him so deeply.

George Lynch, Marshal.

George Lynch, Marshal, to Judge Elmer R. Adams of the United States Circuit Court in St. Louis, was appointed marshal of the St. Louis Court of Appeals Saturday, Judge Bland presiding. Mr. Lynch, who is a son of John E. Lynch of Moberly, Mo., was married at the court under the administration of President Cleveland, and was a son of John E. Lynch of Moberly, Mo., who recently resigned on account of ill health.

Wife Whom Husband
Would Have Deported

MRS. CHRISTINA REITTER

SAYS HE WAS
ROBBED BY WIFE

John Reitter Wants the Lady
Sent Back to Temes-
var, Hungary.

SHE HAS HIS MONEY

Hungarian Charges That His
Spouse Got His Savings
and Abandoned Him.

John Reitter of 1447 South Seventh street seeks to have the Federal authorities deport the young and handsome wife for whom he gave up a profitable business and a comfortable home in Temesvar, Hungary.

It was "23" for Reitter after his wife possessed herself of all of the accumulation of his years of toil and saving, and while he is miserable in two small and meager furnished rooms on South Seventh street, she is possessed of several thousand dollars and is living comfortably in New York.

The Federal officials can do nothing for Reichard. There can be no deportment, proceedings begun, for there is no chance of the woman becoming a pauper so long as Reichard's savings hold out. Neither is there a probability of his recovering his money, so the officials inform him.

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FOR SELLING
LAND THAT HAD
NO EXISTENCE

Officers Looking for W. C.
Dines, Charged With Swind-
ling the Late Henry Alt.

FRAUD CENTURY OLD

Millions of Acres That Didn't
Exist Sold as Being
in Georgia.

A St. Louis woman's complaint that her deceased husband was the victim of a gigantic swindle more than 100 years old is the basis of the indictment returned by the grand jury against W. C. Dines.

Dines, whose address is said to be 4632 Margaretta avenue, is being sought by deputy sheriffs. He has had an office in the Roe Building, at Broadway and Pine street.

Mrs. Henry Alt Jr., whose husband died more than a year ago, after the death of his father, Harbor Commissioner Henry Alt, a cousin of former Mayor Henry Ziegenhein, is the complainant in the case.

Her lawyer, S. T. G. Smith, said to a Post-Dispatch reporter today that his investigation in Montgomery County, Georgia, where Dines is charged with selling Mr. Alt land which never existed, showed that in 1793 and 1794 fraudulent transfers of grants covering 7,000,000 acres of land in the county were sold. There are less than 1,000,000 acres in the county.

Since that time, Mr. Smith declared, complaints have been frequently made of bogus sales, and many persons in distant part of the United States have been swindled out of thousands of dollars by the purchase of fictitious tracts of land there.

Mr. Alt, who was president of the Henry Alt Box Company, in October, 1903, bought deeds to a 15,000 tract, supposed to be grown with long leaf yellow pine, in Montgomery County. For the deeds he gave \$15,000 in cash, notes for \$15,000 and a building on Twenty-first street and Franklin avenue. Dines, it is charged, was the seller.

Mr. Alt died without visiting the country where the land was supposed to be situated. His widow learned that the deeds were of doubtful value and Attorney Smith went to Georgia to investigate.

"I found," said Mr. Smith, "that the lands named in the deeds had absolutely no existence. I learned that others had been duped by similar sales, among them James Foley of St. Charles, Mo."

"Victims of this swindle have been appearing at Mount Vernon, the county seat of Montgomery County, and at the Secretary of State's office in Atlanta for years past, only to find that the papers they hold are worthless and describe land which has no existence."

Suit has been instituted here to recover the building which Mr. Alt deeded to Dines, and the estate has successfully resisted attempts to collect the notes given by Mr. Alt, which have been transferred by the recipient to other persons.

Mr. Foley, the St. Charles victim of the swindle, recovered \$15,000 by civil suits in Georgia.

35 SUMMONED TO
TELL THE GRAND JURY
OF "BUCKETSHOPS"

Deputies Invade Brokerage District With
Subpenas for Officers, Employees and
Customers of the Certain Commission
Houses, Who Are to Appear Tuesday
at Four Courts.

CIRCUIT ATTORNEY
DEFINES LAW IN CASE

The "Tip" Was Given Out Before Process-
Servers Reached the Financial District
and Many of Those Sought Were Not in
Evidence, but Will Be Found Later.

Half a dozen deputy sheriffs are today looking hard for brokers for whom they have summonses to appear before the grand jury Tuesday at the beginning of the "bucketshop" investigation.

Thirty-five summonses were issued against members, employees and customers of four large concerns and several small ones; but the deputies reported that the fact was "tipped off" and when they reached brokerage houses they found them practically deserted. They served several of the summonses, but a large number of them wanted were not to be found.

Among the houses for whom members, employees and customers summonses were issued are:

Celia Commission Co., 200 North Fourth street.
Price Commission Co., 200 North Third street.
Sims Brokerage Co., 110 North Third street.
Harris Commission Co., 319 Pine street.

There are summonses for from three to eight persons connected with each of these concerns, and several of them were served.

The summonses direct the men to appear before the October grand jury Tuesday, when according to Circuit Attorney Sager, the new grand jury will vigorously take up the investigation.

Mr. Sager says other summonses will be issued as rapidly as possible.

A representative of the Celia company declined to make any statement.

Efforts to reach managers of the other concerns were unsuccessful.

At 12:30 o'clock, the Celia Commission Co., when an operator named Stratman had been served with a summons, closed its quotations, ordering all its operators and board members to cease work.

Mr. Sager today gave his explanation of the difference between "bucketshop" and other brokerage concerns:

"The distinction urged between a 'bucketshop' and a so-called legitimate brokerage house lies in the fact that the former is not supposed to be able to deliver the commodity, stocks or grain as it may be, while the latter can be called upon."

"Our Supreme Court has held that all transactions in grains and stocks are legitimate unless all the parties concerned contemplate an actual trade, completed by delivery."

"The purchase of stocks and grain in other States with different laws alters the case, and the statutes of such other States will govern in determining the legality of the transaction."

"The buying and selling of stocks through the medium of brokerage houses is not different in law from the fictitious transactions laid at the door of the 'bucketshop' unless the customer actually intends at the time to receive or deliver the commodity."

"The statute is designed not only to cover fictitious practices, but to include actual deals where the customer expects merely to speculate on the rise and fall of the market, and settle merely on the basis of losses sustained or profits made."

Presenting a handful of hair and exhibiting two bald spots on her head as evidence, Julia Yerkey, 1239 Sarsfield avenue, obtained a warrant today against Mrs. Frances Jamnake, 1219 North Twentieth street, charging assault and battery. Mrs. Yerkey says she was attacked early this morning by three women, who belong to an opposing faction of St. Stanislaus Church, Cass avenue, near Twentieth street, the attack resulting from troubles in the church.

She left the church after attending 5 o'clock mass, she said, and had proceeded about a half block when she was set upon by three women, who dragged her into a hallway.

There, she said, she recognized Mrs. Jamnake, but not the others. While each of the strange women held an arm, she said, Mrs. Jamnake struck her on the head with a stingshot, made of a stone and handkerchief.

As they released her, she said, each of the women pulled a handful of hair from her head. She picked this up and had it with her to prove her story.

Mrs. Jamnake has not been arrested yet.

The complaining witness said that the parish had been split in two factions for several weeks, and that those of one faction have not been attending church recently. Her assailants are of the latter party, she says.

The POST-DISPATCH is the only St. Louis newspaper with Associated Press Dispatches.

"First in everything."

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SAGER ORDERS SPRAGUE CASE LOOKED INTO

Moved to Do so by Hearing of Shooting Affair of Months Ago.

MRS. SPRAGUE'S VERSION

Says Morton Fired the Shot in His Office, But Not Intentionally.

STRUGGLE FOR PISTOL

Woman Who Shot at Railroad Official Not So Sure She Loves Him.

Circuit Attorney Sager today directed his assistant, Richard M. Johnson, to make inquiry into the Sprague-Morton shooting, which took place early Thursday morning near the Cabanne home of George Morton, general passenger agent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, with a view to the issuance of an information against Mrs. Mary Lillian Sprague, who has admitted that she shot twice at Morton, intending to kill him.

Mr. Sager's decision to take up the case followed Mrs. Sprague's admission that she had fired the shot in the previous shooting scene in his office in the Walworth Building.

"It is true that this promiscuous shooting to stop," the Circuit Attorney is reported to have said of the case.

Mrs. Sprague has said since the latest shooting episode that she would "harm" Morton if he came near her again.

Her hearing on the charge of discharging firearms, which is merely a misdemeanor under the statutes, is to come up in Dayton Street Police Court next Thursday, and Judge Pollard has directed that Morton be compelled to attend as a witness. A subpoena was issued for Morton Saturday, and he will appear.

Mrs. Sprague has said that she would postpone her intended application for a summons or a warrant against Morton until her own case is settled.

Mrs. Sprague resents Morton's suggestion, made the morning after the shooting, that "she probably wanted to go on the stage and is seeking some advance advertising."

"I have no ambition to go on the stage," she said, "and am not seeking notoriety."

"It is untrue," she said, denying a report credited to friends of Morton, that "I ever tried to kill him. On the contrary, I one time saved his life."

"When, a year and a half ago, I confessed to my husband, he took a revolver and started out. He said he was going to kill Mr. Morton."

"I dropped on my knees and begged him not to do so. He remained determined."

"Then I declared, 'If you kill him, I shall kill you and then kill myself.' He saw that I meant what I said, and put the revolver away. A few days later he and Mr. Morton had a somewhat amicable discussion of the situation, and the divorce application was a result."

Regarding the former shooting, which was the subject of many rumors at the time, Mrs. Sprague said today:

"The revolver was the same, I think, that I used Thursday morning, but I was not carrying it then. It was close at hand, however, and in sight of us both."

"During the scene between Mr. Morton and myself there was a struggle over the revolver, and a shot was fired. His friends have said I fired it. I did not. Nor do I intend to charge anybody with firing it intentionally, or with trying to shoot me. The weapon was discharged accidentally."

Mrs. Sprague begins now to doubt the perpetuity of her love for Morton.

"Since I have had time to think it over," she said, reflectively rubbing her swollen right eye—the memento, she says, of the blow with which he knocked her down before she shot at him Wednesday night—"I do not feel so sure that I am still in love with Mr. Morton."

"How can a woman love a man who has mistreated her?"

She asked the question which many centuries with a seeming belief in its entire novelty.

"His friends have asked me not to prosecute him, but he should be punished."

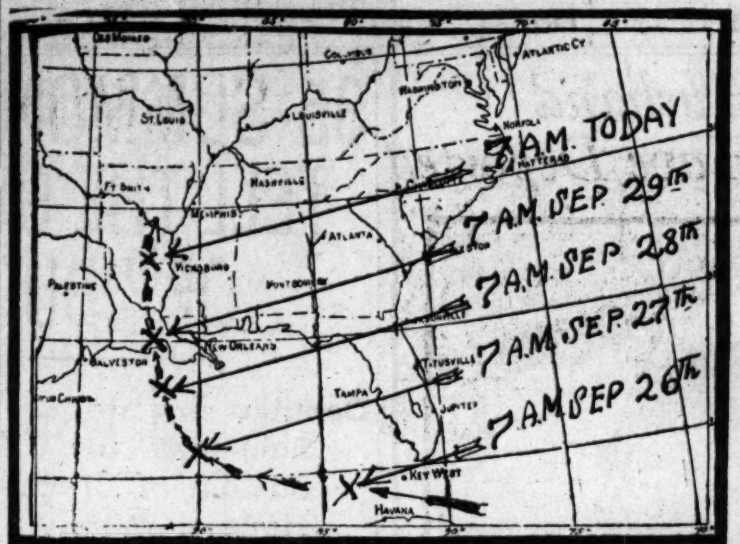
"I believe if he should get close enough to me he could regain the control he has had over me—that strange, complete control which has led me to do his bidding without question. But—"

She ended the statement with a wave of her hand.

She brought forth a beautiful opal ring, the central jewel surrounded by rose diamonds.

"Do you believe in the ill-luck of

PATH OF THE STORM THROUGH THE GULF, AND PRESENT STATUS



ARREST WICKARD, SHERRICK'S FRIEND

Man Whose Name Was Connected With Indiana Auditor in Custody.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 30.—W. S. Wickard, whose name has been mentioned in connection with some of the deals resulting in the deposition and indictment of David E. Sherrick, State Auditor of Indiana, was arrested here this morning.

He was taken in custody as he alighted from a train at the depot. He was returning from St. Louis, where he had been consulting J. H. Murray, his partner in the firm of J. H. Murray & Co., whose indorsement were on some of the paper involved in the Sherrick case.

Wickard was later released on a bond of \$15,000.

The charge against him as named in the indictment is conspiracy to commit a felony.

Notes of the J. H. Murray Lumber Co. were found in the auditor's office to the amount of \$48,000.

After his arrest, Wickard said: "I have acted at all times within my authority. Arrangements have been made for the payment of the notes and the cash will be turned over soon, possibly today. Mr. Murray recognizes fully my action in signing his name to the notes. The full amount of the notes, which is \$48,000, will be paid by me as soon as the case is settled."

Mr. Wickard resents the imputation that he "disappeared." He said that he was in St. Louis, where he was simply his own business affair, and he did not believe in the grand jury. He was confident that the grand jury would sustain his charge of forgery and the possibility of an indictment for "conspiracy to commit a felony," he said had not occurred to him.

opals? I didn't, but I do now. Mr. Morton gave me this 10 days ago. I am afraid of it now and shall never wear it again."

The revolver with which Mrs. Sprague fired at Morton is in the custody of Deputy Marshal Weinbrener at Dayton Street Court as evidence in the trial next Thursday.

Edward A. Sprague, superintendent of the Cruden-Martin Woodenware Co., former husband of Mrs. Sprague, was in his possession a number of letters from Mr. Morton to Mrs. Sprague.

He will not reveal the contents of these letters, he says, and neither will he state why he is keeping them.

"I do not know anything more that can be said in regard to this unfortunate affair," said Mr. Sprague. "I certainly do not intend to add anything to what has already been said."

"It is true that these letters spoken of are in my possession, and they will remain there. They will never be made public. It is untrue that I have in my possession a diary kept by the woman who was his wife."

He never heard of this diary until I read about it in some newspaper. If he ever kept a diary I know nothing of it. It is also untrue that there was a conversation between Mrs. Sprague and myself and the other man and his wife. There was never a conversation at any time on any topic between Mrs. Sprague and myself, holding a position similar to that held by Morton, said to a Post-Dispatch reporter Saturday morning that as long ago as six months Mr. Morton's superior officers had told him that his position would not be in jeopardy if he would get rid of Mrs. Sprague.

Mr. Morton was not at his desk in the general passenger department of the M. & K. T. Railroad Saturday morning, and he could not be seen.

Vital V. Garache, counsel for Mr. Morton, told a Post-Dispatch reporter Saturday that Mr. Morton had been served with a subpoena to appear in the Dayton Street Police Court Oct. 5, and that he would assuredly obey the summons. Mr. Garache said that he, too, would likely be at the trial.

Mr. Buren, who was in company with Mr. Morton on the night that Mrs. Sprague fired on the railroad official, is wanted as a witness for next Thursday. Mr. Garache stated that Mr. Buren's home was in Louisville, Ky., and that he left the day following the shooting for his home.

Mrs. Winkler's Soothing Syrup for children teething rests the child and comforts the mother. 25c.

SERVANT IS ARRESTED.

William Johnson, a negro, was arrested Friday on charges of stealing \$15 from Mrs. Annie Knap of 3333 Cabanne avenue. He was employed by her as a houseman. He was found in Belleville, Ill.

Quits the Rock Island.

Darline has resigned as Chief Engineer of the Rock Island Railroad system. It is understood he intends accepting a position as engineer of a company that intends building railroads in the Philippines.

PLEDGE BIG FORTUNES TO AID COX BANK

Four Directors Insure Payment of Depositors of Kansas City State.

CLOSE SALMON ASSOCIATE

Permitted Clinton Institution to Overdraw Its Account. \$200,000.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 30.—Inquiry into the affairs of the Kansas City State Bank—the great creditor of the defunct Salmon & Salmon Bank of Clinton—has brought to light a surprising fund of information relative to the causes which led that institution to go into voluntary liquidation a week ago.

It now appears that the condition of the Kansas City institution, of which Wiley O. Cox was president, was such that four of its directors, rather than have the bank go into the hands of a receiver, pledged their private fortunes to insure payment of all depositors. This statement is made on authority of those directly concerned in the matter.

The State Bank was capitalized at \$200,000. It was a close associate of the Salmon Bank, having permitted that institution at one time to overdraw its account to the extent of \$200,000.

When this fact was established through the investigation of the Salmon Bank's affairs it caused a ripple of comment not only here, but in financial circles throughout the West. Bankers marveled at such an evidence of confidence on the part of a large city bank in the management of a concern whose capital stock was only \$50,000.

From a stockholder of the bank and other trustworthy sources comes the information that a large amount of worthless paper held by the bank was responsible for the liquidation and the consequent transfer by Directors W. M. Hall, E. L. and W. J. Scarritt, and R. L. Gregory of more than \$100,000 in collateral to the Fidelity Trust Co., which, at the request of the associated banks of Kansas City, assumed the obligations of the State Bank.

The deposits of the Kansas City State Bank amount to \$250,000, and of this \$675,000 is due Kansas City.

The bank's resources and liabilities on May 29, 1905, when the last statement was prepared for publication, were:

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in.....\$ 50,000.00
Surplus fund.....14,000.00
Dividend paid.....15,712.26
Due to banks and bankers.....62,712.40
Individual deposits subject to check.....291,061.08
Time certificates of deposit.....10,000.00
Cash items.....6,419.74
Cashier's checks.....2,419.74
Total.....\$1,653,302.39

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts.....\$1,093,967.80
Overdrafts.....21,332.84
Bonds and securities.....69,068.50
Furniture and fixtures.....10,000.00
Due from other banks and bankers.....442,835.00
Cash items.....29,067.40
Currency.....23,734.00
Total.....\$1,653,302.39

The Kansas City State Bank did not give bond for more than \$500,000 and waived its right to one-third of the assets of the bank. The bond originally was for \$750,000, but the city required \$200,000 more. This was furnished by Dr. G. Y. Salmon, who qualified for \$275,250. This was less than a year ago.

The fact that Dr. Salmon did not have a dollar to back up the bond makes the burden doubly heavy on the other bondsmen.

When it became apparent that the Cox bank must close representatives of the city and the bank met to discuss the situation. The bank met once last night 20 hours, ending at 3 a. m. Monday, Sept. 27.

Four hours later the following notice was posted on the door of the Kansas City State Bank:

"This bank has gone into voluntary liquidation. Checks drawn against the bank will be paid on presentation to the Fidelity Trust Co. at Ninth and Walnut streets."

The Fidelity Trust Co. was delegated at the conference to take charge of the State Bank's accounts and it accepted the responsibility with the understanding that the clearing house association should give it whatever support was needed.

Directors Transfer Property.

The records of the County Assessor shows that Director R. L. Gregory on Sept. 25 transferred to the Fidelity Trust Co. "for \$1 and other considerations" a large volume of real estate in the heart of the business district.

The property is worth about \$100,000. Director W. M. Hall transferred to the Fidelity Trust Co. the Hall Building at Ninth and Walnut streets, one of the most elaborate commercial buildings in the West. The cost of construction alone was \$250,000.

In addition to this Mr. Hall, the records of the assessor's office show, transferred 200 feet of property, worth probably \$100,000.

The court records in turn transferred to William Hall 23 feet at Ninth and Walnut. This is valued at \$20,000. Dr. Salmon gave a bond of \$100,000 to the Fidelity company. These are among the chief beneficiaries of the Scott's estate.

It was with all this valuable stake as security that the Fidelity Trust Co. committed its money and is still paying the depositors of the Kansas State Bank.

HE ASKS \$10,000 FOR L.D. ARREST

Christian Madsen Says He Has Nothing to Do With His Brother's Saloon.

WOULDN'T TRY HIS NEIGHBOR

Judge Moore Disqualifies Himself in the Peculiar Murman-Meyer Case.

HAD FORMED OPINION

Case of Jealous Husband With a Revolver Referred to Justice Spalding.

Correction disqualifies himself Saturday to preside at the preliminary hearing of the case against Stephen Meyer, charged by George Murman of 4201 Cook avenue with having stolen \$16 from the complainant Sept. 13.

"These people are neighbors of mine," said Judge Moore; "the case has often been discussed in my presence, and I have formed an opinion as to its merits. I cannot, therefore, conscientiously conduct the preliminary hearing. I transfer the case to the court of Justice of the Peace Spalding."

The date for the preliminary hearing in Justice Spalding's court has not been set. In the meantime, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Dalton says he will present the facts in the case to the October grand jury next week.

The case is a peculiar one. It is said that Meyer accused Murman of being too friendly with his (Meyer's) wife, and that when this was denied by Murman, Meyer said that the denial would have to be made in the presence of Mrs. Meyer.

A meeting of the three was then arranged. It is alleged, at the home of a Mrs. Lowenstein, 313 Fairfax avenue. Murman says that he and Mrs. Meyer were present at the appointed time, but that Meyer did not come until later, and that when Meyer did come, he pointed a revolver at his (Murman's) head and demanded his money. Whereupon Murman says, he handed over \$16 to Meyer.

Meyer admits having drawn a revolver on Murman, but denies that he demanded money. He says that when he pointed the weapon at Murman, the latter drew a roll of bills from his pocket and threw the money to him. Murman's father, a wealthy business man, is said to have left an estate valued at \$20,000.

SICK LEAVE FOR EVANS.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. BOSTON, Sept. 30.—It is rumored here that Rear Admiral Evans, who has been long in command of the North Atlantic fleet, but that he is to be put on sick leave at his own request.

Woman Wrote Pathetic Letter.

Mrs. Stark wrote through her financial representative, F. P. Harris of Clinton, Mo. Faris stated that a few days after writing to Receiver Essen for the return of her money she received a circular letter from E. G. Lewis and another from F. W. Putnam, who was cashier of the bank and is still an employee of Lewis, asking her to transfer her stock to Lewis.

The introductory to the Lewis circular is signed "Missouri-Lincoln Trust Co." and sets forth in heavy, black-face type, the following:

"If you desire to accept either of my offers to protect you from loss you must act at once in the matter. If you have already sent me your certificate or receipt it is not necessary to do anything further at present, excepting to send such subscriptions to the new daily newspaper as you can among your friends. This letter and blank is being sent to all who are interested in the matter, so that you will know my plans fully. If you prefer to exchange your bank stock or receipt for my 5 per cent trust note, to be paid in full from my income, sign this first blank and mail with your stock certificate or receipt (also signed on the back) to the Missouri-Lincoln Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo."

Judging from the tenor of their letters many stockholders do not know that the Lewis bank is being liquidated.

Receiver Essen was appointed by Judge McElhinney Aug. 15.

Since Mr. Essen took charge Lewis has been in the People's Bank frequently, and according to the letters received by stockholders, has been in close touch with the receiver's correspondence.

Senator Gardner, in replying to a letter from Gen. Hadley, said he would have to investigate before recommending any action in reference to allowing or disallowing the \$146,000 item of expenses.

Mr. Hadley thinks the Court should pass on this matter at once. He will welcome the co-operation of the receiver and his attorney in the present proceeding, but if not he will prosecute the matter on his own motion.

St. Louis has more Post-Dispatch readers every day than it has homes. "First in everything."

MAYOR WINS FIRST BOUT.

J. R. Davis acquitted at Jacksonville, Ill., on Three Charges.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 30.—After a trial of two days it took the jury less than 20 minutes to acquit Mayor John R. Davis on three of the charges against him. These charges were the first of the 14 indictments brought against him by the Good Government League prior to the city election last spring.

Three charges heard yesterday were those of malfeasance, malconduct and misconduct in office, the indictments setting forth that he wilfully and maliciously permitted saloons to keep open Sundays and other hours, permitting gambling in various places, and allowed slot machines to operate.

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VOCALIST FOR THE WEIL BAND TOUR.



MISS AMY WHALEY.

Bandmaster Well of St. Louis, who is soon to take his organization on a 16 weeks' tour throughout the country, has engaged Miss Amy Whaley as the vocalist to appear in the tour.

She is said to be a prima donna soprano of exceptional ability, who has sung much in concerts in the East and been highly praised by Eastern critics. She will be heard at the Well farewell concert at the Edison next Thursday night.

Has attended the first lecture given by Whitehead Reid, newly appointed American ambassador to Great Britain.

Regarding reports that Mr. Stoner's decision to refuse the Calcutta post was caused by friction with Lord Curzon, viceroy of India, Joseph Dickson, Mr. Stoner's stepfather, said Saturday:

"Mr. Stoner's letters have given no indication of unpleasant feeling between him and any of the British officials in India."

"He wrote that he found Calcutta so oppressively hot that he was unwilling to take his wife and baby there, not believing that they could endure the climate."

"He is ambitious to enter the diplomatic service, and wrote that he would try to be transferred to a post where the climate would be more favorable, though he did not expect an appointment equal in importance or in salary to that which he relinquished."

"His exactly a resignation, as he found a man in charge at Calcutta and left him there. Had he relieved him, and then returned, he would have been expected to stay himself until relieved, and he simply declined to take charge."

The salary of the consul general at Calcutta is \$2000 a year. Washington dispatches say Mr. Stoner has signified his willingness to accept a secretaryship at \$1000 a year. Mr. Stoner is said by his friends to be of independent means, aside from his wife's large fortune.

James R. Bouquette, 18 years old, son of E. F. Bouquette, a rural mail carrier out of Wellston, was arrested Saturday by Deputy United States Marshal Jack Williams on a charge of having rifled the mail bags of the Wells Fargo Express company. The boy waived his preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Babbit, and was held in a \$500 bond.

It is alleged that on May 27, when he was carrying mail in place of his father, he took a letter addressed to Mrs. Mary Ives of Red Croft, St. Louis County. The letter contained four United Railroad way pass books. The officials claim that the names on the books were changed, and one was altered so that it bore the name of the Bouquette boy. Conductors became suspicious and took up some of the books. Post Office Inspector Sullivan was placed on the case, and the arrest of the boy resulted. Young Bouquette declined to discuss the case further than to say the charge was a false one.

The Bryant & Stratton Business, Shorthand and Telegraph School, fifth floor of Century building, is open day and night.

U. S. SENATOR ILL.

Hebourn of Idaho Has Dangerous Attack of Appendicitis.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Senator Hebourn of Idaho is suffering from an attack of appendicitis. He was taken ill while traveling from Philadelphia to this city. He is a man of great weight and the case is regarded as dangerous. Dr. Masters, who is in charge, hopes to avoid using the knife.

BURGLAR IN BAD LUCK.

Frightened Away From Two Places, Shot at by Officer.

A burglar with a fancy for wedding presents tried to get into the flat of Mr. and Mrs. Terrence McGuire at 424 Evans avenue Thursday night. The couple had been married only the night before and there were all kinds of wedding presents in the flat, but the burglar did not get them.

When he broke a window pane with a catron Mrs. McGuire screamed loudly and gave him such a start that he left hurriedly. Later in the night he cut some glass out of a shutter at the home of John Dawson, next door, but the Dawson family were not sleeping soundly and he was again frightened away. A policeman sighted him as he was leaving and took a few shots at him, but he kept on.

LIPPE'S RESTAURANT

Will keep open all night after Velled

STANLEY STONER OBJECTS TO INDIA

Lawyer and Society Man Refuses Appointment in Calcutta.

HAS FEARS OF CLIMATE

Says He Is Afraid His Wife and Baby Would Be Affected There.

Fearing that the health of his wife and 4-month-old child, now in St. Louis, would not stand the climate of Southern India, Stanley Stoner, well-known St. Louis attorney and society man, has declined to accept the post of United States Consul-General at Calcutta, which he went there to take.

Mrs. Stoner, who was formerly Miss Evadne Rumsey, and her baby, are at the home of her mother, Mrs. Joseph Dickson, 424 Westminster place. In a letter which she received a few days ago Mr. Stoner told of his intention to refuse the Calcutta post and seek another diplomatic appointment.

Washington dispatches today state that he has declined the State Department of his decision.

Before his marriage two years ago to Miss Rumsey, who was one of the heirs of the estate of her millionaire father, L. M. Rumsey, Mr. Stoner was one of the most popular bachelors in St. Louis society. He was one of the charter members of the Pendennis Club, whose handsome bachelor house on Washington boulevard has been deserted by most of its original occupants for family life.

He practiced law in the office of Quinn & Blair, later that of Judge James A. Seddon.

Mr. Stoner was appointed last spring to the Calcutta Consulate by President Roosevelt, and sailed several months ago for London to present the necessary credentials there.

Has Diplomatic Ambitions.

He attended the first lecture given by Whitehead Reid, newly appointed American ambassador to Great Britain.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER. Published by The Pulitzer Publishing Co., 210-212 N. Broadway.

The Post-Dispatch Guarantee

THE POST-DISPATCH accepts all advertising with the distinct and unequivocal guarantee that its paid circulation in the city of St. Louis and suburbs is greater than that of all other St. Louis English dailies combined; and that it has a larger paid circulation, Sunday or Daily, than any other newspaper west of the Mississippi River.

Average
Circulation
Entire Year 1904

Sunday 225,837
Daily 148,833

"First in Everything"

A retired statesman can hardly be expected to solve the problem of more girl graduates than boys.

"He isn't worth bothering about," says Miss Anthony of Mr. Cleveland. Nobody seems to care much for ex-presidents.

It would be strange if the city that has conducted successfully the greatest Exposition in all history could not get a free bridge.

OPEN THE DOOR.

Mayor Wells rails at the Post-Dispatch for demanding the open door for the Terminal Commission. He says the executive session is business policy in dealing with a business matter. But the business which the Terminal Commission is dealing with is public business. The commission is a public body created for public work and provided with public money. There is no more reason for secrecy in its work than for secrecy in legislation, or in the investigation of public evils, or public questions.

The Mayor says that such campaigns as this for publicity in public business against the will of the men who are appointed to do the work, discourage business men from public life. In short, if they cannot do as they please without criticism in dealing with public affairs they will refuse to accept public office. This is childish. Men who undertake public work are responsible to the public and for that reason should welcome publicity. The Mayor says that he proposes to run his office according to his judgment, regardless of newspaper criticisms. He has the right to do so, but he cannot complain if persisting in a wrong course, the press condemns him. If, shutting his ears to the organs of public opinion and his mind to suggestion, he makes a blunder he must expect public condemnation.

The open door policy should be adopted at once. This would not prevent receiving confidential communications or hearing in private men who refuse to appear before the commission in public. But it would bring out, for the information of all the citizens of St. Louis, the main facts concerning the bridge and terminal situation. It would give the people the benefit of a full knowledge of the proceedings of the commission. It would prepare them for a sound judgment on the commission's work and the results of its investigation.

Open the doors of the commission room and let the proceedings of the commission be published, so that all the people may know all the facts about the terminal combine.

If Missouri farmers are getting \$5,000,000 a year for cotton there should presently be a big cotton mill among the Missouri improvements.

WHAT AND WHY?

What is a bucketshop and why?
Does any one contend that any one of these places in St. Louis has any connection whatever with actual business?

No contention has been made and it is impossible to make it in the face of the facts.

No grain, no produce of any kind, no stocks, bonds or other securities are expected to change hands in the whole course of the year of a bucketshop's regular course of operation.

All that does change hands is the money of the credulous, who stake what they mistake for their judgment against the "sure thing" of a bucketshop percentage against them.

If gambling is indulging in games of chance, then bucketshops which give their patrons no chance at all against their "long run" may not stand convicted as gambling places.

But what good purpose under the Universal Lid has any one of them ever served while the lid was being closed down on gambling with a chance against the game in it?

As Mr. N. O. Nelson allows Mr. Rockefeller a moral rebuke, perhaps Miss Tarbell will now be quiet.

NOT "FAKE," BUT BENEFACTOR.

In his Chicago test, Knabenshue drove his airship forward and back, up and down and in circles, as he pleased, until finally he landed where he had promised.

In response to his question: "Now, who says I am a fake?" asked as he stepped out of his car, it may be answered gladly and freely: "Nobody at all."

We can fly higher and further over any American city than any one has ever flown around the Eiffel Tower. It is a demonstrated fact with no "faking" about it, and we are glad of it.

The question of what we are going to do about it, now we have demonstrated it, is another question and a very pretty one, as it stands.

The next step towards its final solution seems to be for all high-flyers to invest in flying machines as soon as possible.

It is said that the upper air is cold and Mr. Knabenshue himself says that it will never be available for carrying freight or that class of passengers

who set a higher value on their necks than they do on the sublime thrill of high-flying.

Let those who want the thrill deserve it. The way of escape from the low and the commonplace lies open above them. With exultation for their motto, they can aspire the skies to their own satisfaction and finally reach regions where their utmost strenuousness will disturb no one who is attempting the "simple life" beneath.

The opening is great already and it promises to become the greatest in the history of civilization. Mr. Knabenshue is no "fake." He is a benefactor.

Secretary Hitchcock promises that the land fraud investigations shall go on, and condemns a jury recommendation for mercy. Whenever the Government sets an example of checking evils the states are encouraged to follow it. There should be a general cleaning, State and Federal, throughout the country.

UNJUST TAX SYSTEM.

In his Round Table speech Circuit Attorney Sager did not exaggerate the importance of the tax question nor the evils which flow from the present system of assessing personal property. Mr. Sager painted the damaging effect upon character and morals of the almost universal practice of evasion and perjury on the part of taxpayers. He pointed out that an honest return on State or city bonds would mean a confiscation of income.

The ill-effect of habitual perjury upon character and upon public regard for law is great, but the essential fault of the present system is the injustice it works. The perjurer shifts his tax burdens to the shoulders of honest men. The homes of the citizens of moderate means are heavily taxed to make up for the evasions of men of large means, who have their wealth invested in securities which can be hidden.

The evils of the present tax system have been recognized for years, but little substantial progress has been made in reforming the system. The problem is difficult and the influence of the interests which it enables to escape just taxation is powerful. Circuit Attorney Sager is doing a valuable public service in directing attention to the evils of the present system and could not do better work than laboring to accomplish a reform which will equalize taxation and make evasions impossible. Either the taxes should be levied upon property which cannot be concealed or some way of obtaining accurate returns should be found. The present method of compelling each taxpayer to list his own property under oath is a dismal failure.

When oil portraits are placed in the City Hall the name of the painter should be carefully preserved and his family requested to make a record. It is no longer possible to remember great men.

THE DINGY COURTHOUSE.

The information that a bill is actually pending in the City Council providing for the repairing, renovating and painting of the Courthouse is good news. No visitor would ever suspect that the Courthouse is an architectural jewel of which St. Louisans are proud. The building is nearly black from accumulated coats of soot and dust. It is dingy and dilapidated. The work of painting and renovating should have been done before the World's Fair.

Through the efforts of the Post-Dispatch, the bare and dusty ground in the Courthouse square was turned into the semblance of a park by Park Commissioner Aull. Hedges, grass and flowers vastly improved the appearance of the square, but the Courthouse, which should adorn it, is a blot by reason of its dirty appearance.

The bill should be put through promptly.

The taxodger is even more evanescent than the hoodler.

WHAT ARE WE HERE FOR?

In his Chicago interview, Mr. Charles M. Schwab declares that the opportunities for a man to become powerful in business are as numerous as ever. This was in reply to Prof. Butler's expressed opinion that the era of self-made men had closed.

This discussion proceeds upon the assumption that a man is here to become rich and great, and if he doesn't attain this object he is what is called a failure.

What are we here for? It is a fair question. What are we here for?

A great multitude of men do not wish to become rich and great. They desire to live, and to live well, to enjoy life, to realize all their spiritual, intellectual and bodily powers.

What is being done to promote this object? If a man wants to become rich and great, let him bend his energies to that end. But those who want to live, and live well—what are the wise men doing to help such men to find the way they seek?

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

A PITIFUL SPECTACLE.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Thursday morning, at the Sarah street junction, an old man lay dead drunk in a doorway. He was so drunk that he could not be aroused. Presently a car loaded with negroes arrived. They got off and gathered around the old man, making various remarks on his condition. What an example for black people! O Liberty! What foolishness is committed in thy name?
ANDREW JOHNSON

THE TERMINAL COMBINE.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
The Terminal Association should be dissolved through the Federal Court under the Sherman anti-trust law. This accomplished, the roads forming the association should buy the Eads Bridge or build a new one, and use it as a part of the roadbed. A toll should be absorbed in the through rates used. The toll should be low enough to compete with any point, and by reason of it encourage additional capital to the city. Switching charges are and should be separate, and are a part of local expenses, to do any kind of business.
MERCHANT.

THE COMING WINTER.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
I was astonished to see the publication of the "Pig Prophet." Does he think that we have not got a memory of his former predictions. Here is the prophecy as I see it from the coming winter: Very mild until the middle of December, then a very cold spell, lasting until well into Christmas, then moderating until about Jan. 5, when there will be another spell, lasting until Jan. 15, or so, again moderating until Feb. 3 to 10, which will be the most severe weather of the winter.
"OLD HUNTER."

THE PLUG PROPHET.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
My predictions are all in the files of the Post-Dispatch. All except one—the prediction of a medium summer when a cool one occurred—were correct. "Old Hunter" may be right in his present prediction; he was not right before, so there is some chance for him.
THE PLUG PROPHET.

WHAT TO READ

A GOOD HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

"A Royal Knight, a Tale of Nuremberg in the Fifteenth Century," by Isabella Macfarlane. In this book the reader will find himself in the heart of the fifteenth century, in the midst of the quaint old city of Nuremberg; he will see the lordly cavalier in his plumed helmet and the lowly artisan in coarse woollen cap and jerkin; he will hear the town clerk of the city announce in sonorous tones the news from the seat of war to the assembled multitude in the market place—sole substitute in that day for the telegram and newspaper of ours; the reader will further obtain a glimpse of some of the cruel superstitions of the period, with their attendant horrors; and running through the whole will be found a pathetic story of love and self-sacrifice, which cannot fail to touch the heart. It is full of stirring incidents and dramatic scenes, and successfully portrays the doings of knightly life in the age "when knightly life was in flower." The heroine is a thoroughly charming young woman, loving and lovable.
The "Royal Knight," disguised, is no less a personage than the Emperor, Maximilian. A true historic setting makes the story of far more than ordinary interest.—(G. W. Dillingham Co.).

THE TREE BOOK.

A really notable nature publication is "The Tree Book," by Julia E. Rogers, just published by Doubleday, Page & Co. It will enable a novice to identify the trees, and also covers the vast subjects of the uses of trees and how to grow and care for them. It combines in a most unusual way the practical with the imaginative point of view. It is a thoroughly useful, accurate, exhaustive manual, and it is written by one whose interest in trees is guided and increased by love. The preservation of our forests, the planting of new forests to replace those so ruthlessly destroyed, the part that every land owner can take in this process, and the best methods of taking his part competently—such are among the chief questions discussed fully. The illustrations have been photographed by Mr. A. Radcliffe Dugmore during a period of two years, and they form the most helpful series ever made of important details as well as complete trees.

IN FAR AUSTRALIA.

"Australian Life" is to be the subject of the next volume in Putnam's Asiatic Neighbors series. The author, E. C. Buley, is an Australian journalist who thoroughly understands conditions and tendencies in his native country. Australia has, according to this writer, now entered upon a new era. Not very many years ago the country was an exiled Briton who always spoke of England as "home." He celebrated Christmas in the good old-fashioned style, with a smoking hot joint and an abundance of rich puddings and pies, in spite of the severity of such fare at a season when the thermometer stands more than 100 in the shade. The Australian of today is a contented citizen of a new nation, with new customs and traditions. Instead of the English holiday festivals, he may now be found spending his Christmas Day in some shady fern-tree gully, clad in the easiest of clothes, and surrounded by everything that will contribute to his coolness and comfort.

THE RELIGION OF CHRIST.

The next volume in Putnam's Crown Theological Library is to be an anonymous work entitled "The Religion of Christ in the Twentieth Century." The keynote of this treatise is given in this saying of Lessing's: "The Christian Religion has been tried for eighteen centuries, and the Religion of Christ remains to be tried." The distinction made between the Christian religion and the religion of Christ is that the former includes a combination of ideas; the idea of ecclesiastical organization, the idea of doctrine, and as an adjunct the idea of a way of life. The religion of Christ, on the other hand, consists in a way of life alone. A particularly striking feature of this book is a brilliant and fair-minded examination of three representative Christian denominations, the Roman Catholic, the Episcopal and the Unitarian. The work is not controversial, but rather a plea for the religion of Christ. It represents the conviction of a sincere mind, characterized by sweet, gentle reasonableness, broad culture and general wisdom.

THE OCTOBER WORLD'S WORK.

The leading article in the October World's Work will be "Our Mix-up in Santo Domingo," by Eugene P. Lytle. It is a first-hand revelation. Mr. Lytle spent considerable time in Santo Domingo and saw a great deal of President Morales. The article is said to be the best explanation so far of the real state of affairs there. It will be adequately illustrated. The October World's Work will also contain a remarkable article by Seneca S. Pratt, entitled "Our Business Oligarchy." It shows with startling facts that the Business Republic of the United States is composed of 72 men, who are divided into parties corresponding with the division of parties in the United States Senate. Another feature of this issue will be an intimate study of "Jerome A. Man," by M. G. Cunniff.

AMUSING AND INSTRUCTIVE.

"The boy and the outlaw," by Thomas J. L. McManus, a lawyer of New York, is published by the Grosvenor Press, is a most interesting story concerning what was seen by a young boy of the events surrounding the famous raid of John Brown upon Harper's Ferry. Mr. McManus has drawn many interesting character sketches, and his dialogue carries along the story that is witty, humorous and pathetic. He writes from his own personal knowledge of the subject, as he lived within a mile of Harper's Ferry at the time of the raid, and was in the mountain schoolhouse when it was captured by John Brown's raiders.

The book is illustrated, including a frontispiece in color.
(Hmo. Cloth, 416 pages, \$1.50.)



NEW YORK EDITORIAL OPINION

By Leased Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The World mentions several recent occasions when men trod upon women during crushes in this city and tells of their uniform failure to surrender car seats to women. It then adds:

"The painful confession must be made that New York men in particular are more guilty of bad manners in public than our severest foreign critics have painted us. By a singular paradox, it is in the metropolis of the nation which has exalted woman to her highest station that she is subjected to the rudest treatment. It is idle to say this is the fault of a heterogeneous population, and that the native American has no hand in it. The facts controvert the theory. 'Some cogenity lies in the excuse that the worst offenses are committed at a time when masculine politeness is at its lowest ebb, in the home going after a hard day's work. The boor of 6 o'clock may become a Chesterfield at 8. But as nothing is stronger than its weakest part, the indictment still holds good.'"

"The man whose self respect is still sensitive to admonitions about manners may ask himself the question: 'What occasion leads into discourtesy toward women are not in danger of hardening into habit.'"

Anent President Butler's remarks at Columbia University about the decay of moral principles the Sun says: "Women have not men, some men, many men, been subject to 'greed' and careless of distinction between 'mine' and 'thine'?" Have Americans of today any reason to lament their inferiority in ethical standard and performance to their predecessors? Does this generation lack 'moral principle' in comparison with its forbears?

"Every country has its due and undue proportion of crooks of high degree. Every country has its quota of persons rooting for the root of all evil. The United States has no undue proportion of victims of accused thievery. 'Into the dark backward and abysm of time, the inquirer cannot enter, but at least he can go back to our 'wise and pious ancestors' of the revolutionary times, when kings, or Columbia College was a child; to the sainted and haloed times of the fathers, the patriots of heroes, our revolutionary sires and so."

"How well off in moral principle were these revered exemplars of all virtues? What was their temperature in the matter of greed? Well, a great many of the heroic soldiers deserted, hunted bounties, jumped bounties. It was a great time for graft contracts, and fortunes made by speculating on the necessities of the country."

"John Adams, not talking rhetoric in public, but writing to his wife, Abigail, told of the 'venal spirit' and the 'universal idleness' to the mammoth of unrighteousness. The Virginia gentleman whom John Adams got appointed commander-in-chief of the continental army was driven almost to despair by what he called 'the dearth of public spirit' and 'the want of virtue,' the 'dirty, mercenary spirit,' the 'stock jobbing,' the 'speculation, speculation, engrossing and forestalling' of our revolutionary sires."

"The honest farmer was selling his stuff to the British army. Many persons were Whigs or loyalists, according as American or British fortunes seemed in the ascendant. And the historians tell us that apparently the great mass of the people were absolutely indifferent to the issue or merits of the struggle."

"Neither President Butler nor anybody else needs to worry about the dishevelment of Americans of this age to the moral law. The moderns are at least more honest than their aureoled great-grandfathers."

The Times thinks Secretary Wilson was "overdoing it" for effect when he gave his views of President Roosevelt's popularity in the West, where he says the people will "back him no matter what he advocates. The Times remarks: 'Secretary Wilson knows what the hinges of his knees were made for. He has had a good deal of trouble in his department. There has been so much cheating, chicanery and graft under the very nose of the secretary as to create the presumption of all around incompetence on his part. It has been said that the President would ask him to go in order that a more efficient man might be put in his place. Mr. Wilson evidently thinks that if he bows low, flatters hard, and excels in sycophancy he will be able to keep his job. It may strike the yeomanry of the West that he has overdone the thing.'"

PEOPLING THE GREAT SOUTHWEST

Written for the Post-Dispatch.

Missouri had 2,680,000 people in 1890 and increased to 3,100,000 in 10 years. In the same 10 years Kansas increased from 1,427,000 to 1,670,000; Oklahoma from 61,000 to 338,000; Texas, from 2,235,000 to 2,048,000; Colorado, from 412,000 to 539,000; Arkansas, from 1,123,000 to 1,311,000; Indian Territory from 180,000 to 382,000; and New Mexico from 153,000 to 195,000.

The total population of all together at the end of the 10 years footed up 10,456,000, with a total increase of 1,160,000. This increase alone was equal to the combined total populations of New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware and the Hawaiian Islands in the year 1900.

The total population is nearly half a million greater than that of the combined Scandinavian countries of Europe, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, or than that of the ancient Asiatic Kingdom of Persia.

Yet the Southwest as a whole is still a very sparsely populated country. An increase to the present total of the population of the United States would not crowd it.

It has a total area of 767,000 square miles, which is over three times that of the German Empire and nearly half that of Europe with Russia excluded.

The population of the German Empire is comparatively scattered if the comparison be with England or Belgium, but a population no denser than that of Germany would give the Southwest 100,000,000 people.

Perhaps that might be too many for comfort, but a third of that number would still leave breathing room and

WOMAN'S REALM

MILLINERY FOR WIDOWS.

The latest news from Paris is that bonnets, even with a widow's mourning, are not considered correct except for really elderly women. A round hat somewhat on the turban shape, set over the face, is used instead. This hat is made of bias folds of crepe. To it is fastened the veil, but not in the old fashion of stiff folds hanging down the back. Nor is the veil of the present day of crepe as it used to be. It is made of crepe mousseline and has only a border of crepe. It is draped loosely over the hat and is so arranged that while more than one-half of its length hangs down the back—sometimes nearly to the hem of the skirt—the front is left so that it may be worn over the head or dropped down over the face.

These veils of the mousseline and the silk grenadine ones that are worn also with a crepe edge are not so heavy or so warm as crepe and are preferred.

—From the Autumn Fashion Number of HARPER'S BAZAR.

MAIDEN NAMES IN OTHER LANDS.

When a woman is married in this country her maiden name is seldom mentioned. Many people to whom she is very well known have never heard it. In France, on the contrary, there are constant reminders of the earlier dignity. In Belgium marriage does not extinguish it, for many married women often combine the old name with the new. Moreover, they put the maiden name last, thus giving it the greater distinction. We can illustrate this by supposing the custom to prevail in this country. In that case Miss Brown, when she married Mr. Robinson, would have her visiting cards printed: "Mrs. Robinson-Brown." This double-barreled arrangement does not give the Belgian wife a better social status than the English wife's; but it is very soothing to feminine pride.—London Chronicle.

A WOMAN'S PLEDGE.

I will be:
Amiable always.
Beautiful as possible.
Charitable to everybody.
Dutiful to myself.
Earnest in the right things.
Friendly in disposition.
Generous to all need.
Hopeful in spite of everything.
Intelligent, but not pedantic.
Joyful as a bird.
Kind even in thought.
Long-suffering with the stupid.
Merry for the sake of others.
Necessary to a few.
Optimistic, though the skies fall.
Prudent in all I write.
Quixotic, rather than hard.
Ready to own up.
Self-respecting to the right limit.
True to my best.
Unselfish, short of martyrdom.
Valiant for the absent.
Willing to believe the best.
Exemplary in conduct.
Young and fresh in heart.
Zealous to make the best of life.
And by this time if I haven't wings I ought to have.—Selected.

BULBS FOR SPRING FLOWERS.

Plant hyacinths, tulips and daffodils five to six inches apart. The poet's narcissus and some others that have compound small bulbs, and also the prices, need only to be four inches apart. Snowdrops, crocuses, alicia and other small bulbs may be set two and one-half to three inches apart.
Hyacinths, tulips and daffodils of the ordinary kind are covered four inches, but the narcissus with the largest bulbs (such as Emperor, Horsfield and Sir Watkin) thrive better when planted an inch deeper. Plant Spanish and English iris three inches deep. Crocus snowdrops, chionodoxa, scilla, winter aconite and other small bulb require two and one-half inches of soil over them.—The Garden Magazine for October.

Somewhat Tedious.

He: I see that Prof. Loeb's efforts to create life have resulted in nothing more serious than a primordial protoplasm that can not be developed into manhood in much less than 20,000,000 years.
She: Think of waiting for a man to make all that time—Cleveland Leader.

What I Heard and Saw

BY A ST. LOUISIAN.

"DURING my holiday abroad this summer," said Philip F. Schirmer of the Merchants' Exchange, "I didn't attempt any trotting all over Europe. I've made the rounds before, anyway, so I just confined myself to loafing about the Mediterranean and dropping in here and there at picturesque Italian or South of France resorts."

"I tell you, that's the most beautiful part of the world, along there on the Riviera. I used to think that Pasadena, Cal., was the prettiest place in the world, but I've changed my mind. I give the palm now to Monte Carlo."

"Oh, then you were at Monte Carlo?" I asked.
"Surely," replied Mr. Schirmer. "It's a paradise—and yet it used to be but a barren rock."
"And after visiting Monte Carlo you decided not to 'do the rest of Europe'?"

"Ah, ring off, now!" cried Mr. Schirmer. "I didn't lose a cent there. If anything, I came out ahead of the game!"

There's a stray mascot roaming to and fro across the line that divides St. Louis City from St. Louis County. It's the old gray cat as familiar this past summer to Delmar Garden patrons. The cat belonged to the Garden then and perched comfortably anywhere from the merry-go-round in front to the last Pike attraction in the rear. But now!

I chanced to be coming in from Creve Coeur Lake the other night and got off, with a number of others, to change cars at Delmar. It looked bleak and deserted, and the old gray cat emerged from the darkness meowing disconsolately. A pitiful young woman tried to pet the erstwhile Delmar mascot, but it snarled at her and then sprang back and disappeared westward, vanishing in the black and solitary night.

Judge Daniel G. Taylor of Division No. 2 of the Circuit Court has just returned from Mount Clemens, Mich., looking particularly fresh and hearty. He had the gout, bless your life, but the medicated baths taken at the Michigan haven of gouty folk did him all the good in the world. And now he's feeling so well that he laughs at his ailment—a thing no man can do when the malady is active.

"The only comforting reflection possible to those who suffer from gout," says Judge Taylor, "is that it is never fatal and that no colored person was ever known to have it."

I am told that persons who wish to try the Swedish movement vibration-cure at the minimum of cost in money and time now ride on the Olive street cars to and from their places of business. They get all the jolting—and more—that is possible by the regular treatment, and they don't have to leave their work for the hour each day that would otherwise be necessary.

The strenuous character of a ride on an Olive street car is responsible for the following alleged joke which is going the local rounds:

Two seasoned members of the Board of Trade were coming downtown not long ago when one called the other's attention to a particularly handsome St. Louis girl who sat near them.

"By George!" he said, fervently; "That girl's got a complexion like peaches and cream!"
"Yes," replied the other. "And the cream's getting a regular milk-shake on this car!"

ANSWERS TO POST-DISPATCH READERS

RULES.—One question; one initial. No business address given. No fee. Only simple legal questions. Address "Answers," Post-Dispatch, postal cards if convenient.

H. M.—Consult a lawyer.

F. H. F.—Game laws protect no frogs.

H. F.—Call up Mayor for platol permit to the general.

W. C. B.—West Point cadets once wore corsets.

BELLE.—Any stationer will give you wedding announcement forms. (All questions coming within the rules are answered if we know the answer.)

DOCK.—For writer's cramp: Rub glycerine well on joints or all joints or pen between first and middle fingers. Use different-sized penholders.

ANSWERS.—Mr. Rockefeller's business office is at 28 Broadway, New York. He passes his summers at Bear Hill, Bear Mountain, and probably has a secretary for his mails.

A. S.—St. Louis has 28 breweries. We have not the record of other cities. The output, not the number of breweries, is important. There may be numerous small breweries.

W. H. C.—Take your sugar and cream without coffee if you expect to get a good coffee. Coffee makes times impairs digestion and so does too much sugar.

E. D.—Electrical engineering not taught in night schools.

J. N.—Fireproof paper: The best asbestos is treated with a preparation of permanganate of potash and with sulphuric acid; 5 per cent of this asbestos is mixed with 5 per cent of wood pulp in water containing borax and glue.

SAILOR.—A boy of 18 who wants to be a passenger steamship sailor might try writing to the general manager of any steamship company, enclosing stamped envelope for reply. He should consider well, however, before he concludes to go to sea.

C. B.—A woman who is waiting for a divorce, no matter how much she may have been wronged by a worthless husband who deserted her, should hesitate to receive attentions from men. Your lawyer ought to be able to advise you in this matter.

E. E.—All persons must appear at the Velled Prophet's ball with tickets in their own names, either in gallery or

POLICE HUNTING BOSTON DRUGGIST

He Is Believed to Know Something of Suit Case Murder Mystery.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The State and city police are understood to be searching for a South End druggist in connection with the Winthrop suit case tragedy. This druggist, who is said to have been missing for about a week, is thought to answer closely the description of the man who brought from Pawnbroker Joseph Berkman the suit case found in Winthrop Bay in which was the body of a young woman.

The druggist is alleged to have associated with South End physicians who have been suspected of irregularities. Miss Nathan, daughter of Mrs. Louis Nathan of Baltimore, came here today and requested the police to show her the torso of the woman which was found in a dress suit case near the Winthrop Yacht Club on Thursday of last week.

She will see the body some time today. The Nathan family believe the body may be that of Mrs. Rose Schapiro, a sister of Miss Nathan, who mysteriously disappeared here about three weeks ago.

Tonight two fishermen at T wharf, this city, Michael Sullivan and Robert Campbell, found a dress suit case in the water close to the wharf piling. They grappled for it with bathhooks and brought to the surface the upper portion of the case. Their attempt to recover the other part of the case was not successful.

From the part secured it would appear that the dress suit case was comparatively a new one and of inexpensive quality.

The police theory is that two suit cases were employed in the disposal of the body, but the officers are not inclined to connect the suit case found tonight with the Winthrop tragedy.

TO FIGHT ARCANUM RATES.
DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 30.—At a meeting here of a committee of Michigan members of the Royal Arcanum, it was decided to raise \$25,000 to fight the courts the sliding scale of rates recently adopted by the society.

Madame Nordica Arrives.
NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Arriving on the steamer La Lorraine from Havre were Mme. Nordica, J. J. Jusemard, French ambassador at Washington; Capt. Fournier, military attaché of the French embassy at Washington; and Lieut. Commander R. G. Smith, naval attaché of the United States embassy at Paris.

CHANGES IN INSPECTORS.
Twenty-one inspectors in the Street Department have been dropped by Commissioner Valliant. Thirteen new inspectors will be appointed today.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH'S RECORD OF MARKETS AND FINANCE

BEARS CONTROL THE GRAIN PIT

Bull Support Withdrawn and Wheat Drops Over One Cent.

CORN ALSO IS LOWERED

Wheat's Weakness and Good Weather Depress This Grain—Oats Easy.

Telephone Bonds the Favorites, Although Some Inquiry for Other Issues Prevails.

TRUST LIST IRREGULAR

Commonwealth Trust Higher and Missouri-Lincoln and Commerce Lower.

STOCKS

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS

Reported daily for the Post-Dispatch by D. S. Francis, Bro. & Co., 314 N. Fourth street.

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MARKET RALIES ON THE BANK STATEMENT

Increased Reserves, Decreased Loans and Gain in Cash Well Received.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Prices opened steady to a fraction higher on Wall street today, with trading light. Sentiment is mixed, but the floor element less bearish.

London prices on American issues failed to follow the advance here yesterday and the range sent over was irregular, foreign trade is quiet, although some demand prevails for the U. S. Steel issues.

Money rates will probably rule around 6 per cent for the next few days until the funds distributed in October dividends and other accounts accumulated. Special requirements for the week back again into natural channels. Easier money is expected after the middle of next week.

The Early Trading.

Special stocks were the strong feature of the market during the early trading and were influenced by news of a direct nature. American Car and Foundry, which have been dormant for weeks, came into prominence with a vigorous rise and the stock was reported scarce on the market.

The continued heavy orders being placed for railway supplies and equipment accounted for the special requirements for the week back again into natural channels. Easier money is expected after the middle of next week.

The U. S. Steel securities were relatively strong on foreign buying and excellent trade reports and the steel corporation announced the purchase of 100,000 tons of Bessemer steel in the open market. Southern Pacific is still influenced by reports of an early dividend and the statement that the company report to be issued in the near future will make an excellent showing. Chesapeake & Ohio are strong and increased dividends of both these issues are shortly expected.

The Week's Review.

All conditions with the exception of the money market have remained favorable during the week and prices have been well maintained. The leading stocks have shown a general advance, and the market has been well supported by the U. S. Steel issues.

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Bull Support Withdrawn and Wheat Drops Over One Cent.

CORN ALSO IS LOWERED

Wheat's Weakness and Good Weather Depress This Grain—Oats Easy.

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